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[1464]

MANDARINDOM AND THE FAMINE.

A BITTER REPROACH. THE LAST WORD IN OFFICIAL GUILT.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. Sung Hsun-shi, the well-known Chinese Radical, to the Foreign Powers. This is the second such statement Mr. Sung has made public and some of the contents of the present document have already appeared in the Chinese press.

SUNG HUN-SHI'S MANIFESTO.

I desire first to state that what I am about to say is not based upon general reports on the condition of the migrating and starving wretches, which has been fully exposed in the newspapers and does not need any repetition on my part. Nor need I implore for relief because such has been done with tenderness by foreign friends and has already obtained the unanimous expression of thanks of the Chinese people.

But what I want to discuss now is the fundamental plan for the salvation of the entire nation; that is, the plan for eradicating the cause and remedy for the calamities besetting the nation now and in the future.

NINE YEARS OF CORRUPTION.

China was put into a state of chaos by the late Yuan Shih-kai through the pecuniary aid of the Powers. Yuan Shih-kai was also assisted by foreigners. Since then Hsu Shih-chang and Chin Yung-peng have been befriended by our friendly countries. Therefore the people full of resentment, sadness and indignation, infer that it is the misplaced help of the Powers which has brought upon the country the past and present disasters. I admit that it is becoming a habit to blame others, but I think that those who love righteousness and humanity should not continue to deal with a few robbers whom they allow to indulge themselves while the rest of mankind is driven to starvation.

The revolution in China is not yet accomplished. During the past nine years corrupt officials and militarists, despite the fact that the country is a Republic, have usurped the government, indulged in military contention, betrayed the country, and robbed the people. Consequently, the lives and property of the people have been victimized by these who love righteousness and humanity. The present famine is only another indication of this tendency.

Drought has existed in the northern provinces for over a year and thousands of acres of land have been laid bare. When such a thing happened in olden days, the despotic government, if somewhat enlightened, would work out a plan for preventing famine. On the other hand the present government—self constituted—has busily pursued private interests. Was there anyone who two months ago uttered a single word about famine prevention? When the famine reached such dimensions that the deceased are everywhere visible, had it not been for the outcry of the people and the foreigners for relief, even a mandate for almsgiving with the haughty voice of an imperial edict could not have been obtained. Even as to almsgiving it is not the few words of "raising relief funds" broadly stated in the mandate that suffice to cover the whole question. For, the wretched number about thirty million. How many can be fed, granting that \$100,000,000 could be raised?

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE.

Moreover, distinction should be made between the families which are to be classified into the upper, middle and lower classes, and between individuals, old, strong and weak. The beggars who are destitute of everything, leaving their own fate to charity, are, of course, not few, but those who have money but no bread, and those who have real property but no money can be seen everywhere. When the famine first became apparent, to distribute food supplies and money should have been the most urgent task of the Government. For the distribution of money we should have adopted a plan like that generally practised by agricultural banks, that is to say, accept the farmer's lands as pledges at very low interest. For distributing food supplies the Peking Government should have encouraged the food merchants or organized an institution of a gigantic scale for transportation. Cattle should have been retained for the farmers and corn seeds and other cereals should have been supplied to them. In a word, a systematic scheme should have been worked out. This done, the people and officials could work, each in his own way, towards the same object.

As the plan is not altogether on a charity basis, it is not absolutely necessary to raise a huge fund. In reality, we can survive the death path by a single movement, but those who talked about raising a big fund every day did not know what to do. The result is that rice-robbing has occurred everywhere and those with means have fallen into the same state as those destitute, and the disaster has so multiplied as to go also beyond the range of human power to remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF FAVOURITES.

In China, whenever a design is carried out, its object is used to benefit favourites and abuse the public fund. Now Hsu Shih-chang has ordered the establishment of a Famine Relief Institution, appointed a lot of officers and planned to make foreign loans. His object is in like manner only to create a method through which favourites may get wealth and promotion and nothing to do with public welfare.

China, in fact, is not a poor country; only the Government and the masses are poor. The officials and militarists have all enriched themselves. (Here follows a list of the fortunes of leading officials.—Ed.)

In a word, the total looting secured by the officials and militarists through squeezing the people and selling the country may be estimated at not less than one billion dollars. Usually one banquet of three or one gambling stake or one debauchery costs as much as is sufficient to feed several hundred wretched families for one day. If one-tenth or one-fifth of their hoard be given away, the necessities for the present and all arrangements for the future may be carried into effect in a moment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW INDUSTRIES IN MALAYA.

A NEW MOTOR FUEL.

We have seen reports lately of several new industries being started, or contemplated, in Malaya.

The latest enterprise under consideration is the manufacture of a motor fuel from the nipa palm. A representative of the Natalite Motor Spirit Co. of South Africa, Ltd., is at present in the Malay States in connection with the enterprise. "I am here," he told a representative of the *Malayan Leader*, "to get, if I can, certain concessions from the Government so that we can start the manufacture of Natalite in this country. The important thing is that in this country there is an abundance of the nipa palm, from which alcohol is extracted. Alcohol and other form about 90 per cent. of Natalite. You know that alcohol can be extracted from most materials—molasses, cane sugar, sorghum, wheat, oats, barley, maize, kaffir corn, potatoes, beet, sawdust, prickly pear, wood, fruit, vegetables, honey and palm trees—but few people know that a greater quantity of alcohol can be extracted from the nipa palm, with the additional recommendation that it is not necessary to destroy the tree—as one would destroy the sugarcane—to get the alcohol. The alcohol can be extracted by means of tapping, just as the rubber tree is tapped. There are hundreds of acres of nipa in this country. All we have got to do is to get the permission to tap it. Besides, there are thousands and thousands of nipa palms in Borneo and Sumatra, and from Malaya I am going to those countries on a similar mission. If we are successful, we hope to commence the actual manufacture of Natalite within nine months. The manufacture of this new motor fuel has been protected by patent rights in every country in the world, and our Company has the rights for Borneo, the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya. When asked whether Natalite had been thoroughly tested Col. Fitz-Gerald, replied: "The Federal Bureau of Science and Industry of Australia said recently of Natalite: 'The patent was taken out in 1914 for a fuel called Natalite. The fuel was tried in an engine test by the Royal Automobile Club of London, and it was reported that it was equal to every way to petrol. It can be used in a petrol engine without adjustment, gives the same or a better mileage, start even more easy than cold than petrol, and gives a sweeter running and less carbon deposit. The addition of ammonia is made to neutralise any acetic acid formed in the exhaust gases.'"

It is rumored that Bryant and May, Ltd. intend to set up a factory in the F.M.S. for the manufacture of safety matches. This well-known Company is said to be attracted to the mountains of Malaya by the wood which is so excellent for match-making purposes that it is expected to cut out Sweden in the export trade.

THE MINING CRISIS.

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO PURCHASE OUTPUTS.

The Kuala Lumpur papers are officially informed that the Government of the Federated Malay States has arranged to purchase tin at a price, to commence with, of \$110 per picul of tin, or such other price as may from time to time be fixed, until further notice.

The Straits Trading Company and the Eastern Smelting Company will act as agents on behalf of the Government and will conduct purchases.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

The following application was sent to the Head of a Government Department whose identity is disclosed in the last line, says the *Sarawak Gazette*.

Sir—Now I am coming to your Department and asking a work from the Manager. I know the English a little bit. I want to work in Printing office as a clerk. I came from India to live in this country. I want to ask the Manager to help me in this time. I can remember as my life time. In this country I have no work to do. I can help my best strength for my work. In this time I am very difficult to find job. But in this country nobody for me to help. I have got wife. How can I support myself. Please give me my few lines and help me as my life time. Now I am sending my best compliments to your great feet.

MAKE THE MANDARINS DISGORGED.

Therefore, to raise a loan or to collect subscriptions is not a necessity. For the time being, the only way is to displace the officials and militarists from the government and refund to the people what has been robbed from them. This undertaking, of course, depends on the endeavor of the people themselves, but I still hope the country friendly to China will through the impulse of saving a neighbour from famine clearly understand that Hsu Shih-chang and his government are not qualified to represent the Chinese Republic and are the principal causes of the famine disasters.

request them to withhold any loan for industry or disbanding soldiers as a pretext for political dealings. Also that they directly or indirectly help the people in their revolution so that they may reconstruct a good government based on their own will. Then in the twinkling of an eye the several tens of millions of wretches will revive. Hereafter, the people will be in a position to drive out dirty politics and promote beneficial activities. Then the favour of our friendly countries extended to China will be accepted as continuous and not for a particular case, as though given only for charitable work.

THE CONSORTIUM

VARIOUS JAPANESE COMMENT.

JAPAN'S GREAT SACRIFICES DEPRECATED.

ASIA FOR THE BANKERS, NOT FOR ASIATICS.

The "Great Magnanimity of Japan" is the caption under which the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* comments on the simultaneous statement published by the Governments of Japan, Britain, America, and France, on November 20th, announcing the formation of the new Consortium for China. After briefly analysing the contents of the document our contemporary proceeds to say that the statement is extremely abstract and very unsatisfactory to those who want to know the full details of the Consortium arrangement signed in New York on October 15th. In view of the fact that a great deal of discussion is now going on in China on the question of the Consortium, the Governments and banking groups of the four Powers ought to have disclosed the contents of the agreement without reserve and furnished the Chinese public with data on which to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the whole scheme; and it passes comprehension why they should be content to publish a statement so vague and mystifying. "In Japan too," the Tokyo journal goes on to say, "everybody wants to know exactly how matters stand on the question of the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the Consortium, but no light has been thrown by the statement on this point. So far as we are aware, the most important feature of the New York arrangement was the concrete surrender of certain vested interests by the capitalist syndicates of the Powers concerned. If so, the Japanese Government ought to have published the result and made known to the nation how the question of the reservation of Manchuria and Mongolia had been finally dealt with. So far as we have been able to ascertain the vested interests which have been surrendered by the Powers are:—

Britain—Fukow-Hsingyang Railway (350 miles), Nanking-Changsha-Chientshan Railway (643 miles) and Shashi-Hsingyang Railway (780 miles).

America—Chinchou-Chinchou (605 miles), Chou-chia-kou-Hsingyang (about 200 miles), and Canal Loan.

France—Chinchou-Yunnan and Yunnan-Chungking Railways (1,400 miles).

Japan—Tsinan-Shuntze Railway (120 miles), Koami-Hsuehchow (210 miles), Taonan-Johol Railway (470 miles), and also a line branching from this line to a certain sea port.

Britain, America and France.—Part (570 miles) of Wuchang-Canton Railway (710) and Hankow-Kueichow Railway (mileage unknown).

The Powers which surrendered their vested interests outright were Britain and Japan; America and France having agreed to the arrangement subject to a reservation, the former because the negotiations with Messrs. Siemens, Carey and Co., the party to the American contracts, had not been fully concluded, and the latter because the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the party to the French contracts, was not included in the banking group. The Japanese banking group, in particular, was rather too clear, and how conciliatory they were is clearly evidenced by the fact that Mr. Lamont thought it fit to write a letter of thanks to President Inoue of the Bank of Japan. It is rather odd that Japan, which had been so noted for her reservations since the Paris Conference, should have been so resolute in this instance. In this way Japan has surrendered not merely the Tsinan-Shuntze and Kaomi-Hsuehchow lines, which are extensions of the Shantung line, but even the Taonan-Johol line, which is regarded as the most important of the Manchuria and Mongolian railways, the only railways which have been reserved in Japanese hands as a result of the great fuss made about the reservation of Manchuria and Mongolia being merely branch or feeding lines of the South Manchuria Railway such as the Kirin-Hui (277 miles), Kai Hai (123 miles), Kirin-Hai (110 miles) and Changchung-Taonan (180 miles) railways. These lines have been excluded, not because Britain, America and France have accepted Japan's contention for the reservation of Manchuria and Mongolia, but because they have remained on insisting on their surrender on the consideration that they started to work. The question has been satisfactorily settled, as Mr. Lamont puts it, because Japan has been wise enough to see enough to withdraw her claim for the reservation of Manchuria and Mongolia. The disinterestedness and magnanimity of the Japanese Government in this connection would elicit our admiration were it not for the too great sacrifice made by it in the interest of co-operation with the other Powers.

ASIA FOR ASIATICS.

The *Kokumin* considers the statement under consideration a mere formal announcement, which, unaccompanied as it is by any informal explanation either by the diplomatic authorities or the banking group concerned, throws no light either on the substance of the so-called New York conference or on the nature of the railway and other sacrifices offered by the Empire to the Consortium. Proceeding, the journal says: "That particular stress is laid by the statement on the construction of means of traffic and communication in China and nothing else is mentioned is perhaps because the management of a Consortium, organised ostensibly in the interests of China, thought it politic to keep other details secret in view of the growing opposition with which the Consortium is received in China.

It is all very well for the Consortium to say that it will help promote the unification and stabilisation of China, but China will not welcome such intervention because it really means alien financial control, for which, however, China has nobody to blame but herself. It is further stated that the Consortium will give each nation wider scope of activity than before and offer equal opportunities for individual enterprises. In that case it is evident that it involves the abolition of spheres of influence and special concessions. This is the reason why the nation is particularly anxious to know the details of the Consortium agreement. The Empire, which on geographical, historical and special grounds used to have special political and economic interests and influence, China, now stands on an equal footing with Britain and France. And over and over again Japan is surrendering a great many railway and other valuable concessions. This is because Japan trusts that the other Powers will act by her as fairly and squarely as she is resolved to do by them. It would be a serious thing to Japan if the peaceful development of Japanese in South China was hindered notwithstanding that British and American enterprises were enabled to go on unhindered in Manchuria and Mongolia. As regards the relations between individual enterprises and the Consortium, the matter is still extremely vague and undefined despite the repeated explanations given by the diplomatic authorities that the Consortium is not going to monopolise all enterprises in China. Although the operations of the Consortium are said to be limited to loans guaranteed by the Chinese authorities, either central or local, and publicly floated, yet in China at present official permission is required for foreign loans for the greater part of railways, mining, water-utilisation and other important undertakings. Enterprises which are wholly unconnected with the Government are limited to joint undertakings of Chinese and foreign capitalists on a small scale, and the like. Anyhow, in case the business of the Consortium prospers by the sincere mutual concession and co-operation of the Powers concerned, there will be a temporary lull in the Far East. This is certainly a way of solving the China problem. But then China will no longer be the China of the Chinese, while Japan is going to have a big international power for her western neighbour. It is a most lamentable development for men who embrace the principle of Asia for the Asiatics.

CO-OPERATION IN PLACE OF COMPETITION.

The *Jiji* is pleased with the formation of the Consortium and says: "A Consortium of this kind aims at big things; but it is actually concerned with loans alone. In her present situation loans are the most important thing to China, since the unification of the country, restoration of peace, development of civilisation and natural resources—all this depends on whether foreign loans granted to her are skillfully used or otherwise, especially as her finances have ceased to be self-supporting in consequence of many years' misgovernment, and there is little prospect of her being able to extricate herself from her present predicament in the near future. As for the economic operations of the Powers in China, they have so far striven to promote their own interests against each other, the result being an unnatural competition which, in stead of benefiting them, has deprived them even of those advantages which they might otherwise have enjoyed. If the Powers discontinue such competition and devise means for facilitating economic development under really equal opportunities, and in dealing with Government loans which have intimate connections with that economic development they act in co-operation, instead of each trying to monopolise them against one another, not only will it be a good thing for themselves, but it will be highly advantageous to the Far East, since it will put an end to unnecessary jealousies and suspicions among the Powers, and such disputes are liable to be brought about among them on the slightest provocation.—*Japan Chronicle*.

CHINESE BANKS FORM GROUP.

A Peking telegram says:—It is stated officially that public opinion regarding the terms put forward by the Consortium is full of grave doubt, and opposed to foreign borrowing. The Chinese banks at various places have, therefore, formed their own group by arrangement effected at Shanghai on the 5th inst. It is asserted that a large sum is available for investment in industrial enterprises, with the stipulations that the money is to be used as specified, and that the security shall be solid.

The Government has agreed that the banks shall supervise the disposition of the funds, and to publish full details of all enterprises thus financed. The Government also declares that Provincial self-government will be enforced during 1921, after which the central and provincial financial administrations will be kept separate.

BOMBAY HOTEL CHARGES.

PASSENGERS' CANVAS CAMP.

A recent Bombay message says:—For the convenience of passengers arriving at Bombay by sea, the Port Trust has erected on the vacant land near Ballard pier a cold weather canvas camp which will accommodate two hundred. The *Narimunda* will be nearly 500 passengers, and at present there are 100 passengers in a vacant room in all Bombay. The hotels are charging 30 rupees per day for a room if it is booked, whether it is occupied or not. The housing problem in Bombay this cold weather will be even more acute than last year.

SPORT

FOOTBALL.
UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

In the above League yesterday's games ended as follows:—

2/Whitcomb..... 2 H.M.S. Carlisle .. 0
H.M.S. Carlisle..... 1 H.M.S. Ambrose .. 0
H.M.S. Tamar..... 3 R.G.A. 1
WILTS. 2 v. "CARLISLE" 0.

The Wilts attacked early, Ashford clearing. The Carlisle then had the best of the exchanges for some time. Play was very fast, and both goals had narrow escapes. Menham sent in a long shot which Barrett attempted to head out, but the ball went out to Amor, who returned to centre, where Ashford kicked to touch. Hands against Amor sent the Carlisle away, but Giles returned. Give and take play followed, each goalkeeper having to clear in turn. The Wilts now pressed. Menham headed in, and Barrett handled in the penalty area. Amor took the kick and sent in a last low shot that Flood could not reach, thereby opening the score for the Wilts after thirty minutes play. Half-time arrived, the Wilts leading by one goal to nil.

The Wilts re-started and went towards the Carlisle goal where hands against Barrett sent the Wilts well in, but Lucas shot wide. The Carlisle came away and Pavey sent in a long shot, the ball skimming the bar. The Wilts came again and Covey, receiving well in, sent in a hot shot that the goalkeeper stopped, but the latter let the ball out of his hands into the net, making the game sure for the Wilts. Ding-dong play followed and off-side play on both sides relieved. From a break away, Brant beat Giles and following up the winger sent over a shot that rolled over the goal line. Off-side against Menham well in returned the ball to midfield, when the whistle sounded for time leaving the Wilts winners of a hard and fast game by 2 goals to nil.

Mr. Pragnell was in charge of the game.

"CARLISLE" 1 v. "AMBROSE" 0.

The Ambrose turned out without Savage, his place being taken by Beardall. The Carlisle started the game and went away where Woodruffe returned, Monkhouse sending in a shot that Hardy turned round the post. Hilton took the corner and placed well in, Hardy punching out. The Carlisle then went away, and got well down, where Cook beat Harwood with a beautiful cross-shot. From the centre kick, the Ambrose got away on right and Beardall centred, South clearing. The Carlisle transferred the game to the other end where Wetherby sent in wide, and the Ambrose returned and Beardall centred back, where Davidson cleared. This spoilt a good chance for the Ambrose as all the forwards were well but the ball came over behind them. Half-time arrived with the Carlisle leading by one to nil. Give and take play was the feature of the second-half. No further scoring took place and a very even game ended in the Carlisle winning by the only goal scored. Sergeant worked hard, but the Ambrose forwards could not get going. Savage was missed on the right wing.

Mr. Wells was in charge of the game.

"TAMAR" 3 v. R.G.A. 1.

At Soekunpoo the sailors won this game by 3 goals to 1. In the opening minutes of the game Henwood and Castle went to head the ball at the same time and Henwood was forced to leave the field. With ten men at R.G.A. got well in, and Duggrell sent in a shot that struck the cross-bar and rebounded to Best, who kicked over the top. At the other end the Tamar forced a corner, which the R.G.A. cleared. Henwood returned after ten minutes' absence. The Tamar went away and Styles, receiving from the right, headed the ball passed Smith, giving the Tamar the lead after 20 minutes' play. From the centre-kick the R.G.A. forced a corner, the Tamar clearing. Heaps receiving sent across and McSwiney sent in a high shot that beat Smith and placed the Tamar further ahead. From the centre-kick the Tamar came again, and Smith, running out to receive a forward pass, was beaten by McSwiney, who sent the ball into an empty goal. Half-time arrived with the Tamar leading by 3 goals to nil. Re-starting, the R.G.A. pressed for a time. From a break away Henwood sent in a long shot which struck the cross-bar and rebounded to Duggrell, who headed passed Powell. Following a free kick for a foul against Styles, the R.G.A. went away where McHugh forced a corner. Wilson placed well and Best sent straight to the goalkeeper, who cleared. Time arrived with the Tamar winners of a hard game.

Mr. Jones was the referee.

HOCKEY.

H.C.C. v. NAVY.

An interesting match took place yesterday, on the U.S.R.O. ground, at Kowloon, between the Hongkong Hockey Club and a combined Naval team and ended in a draw, the score being one all.

CRICKET.

C.R.O. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the C.R.O. in the above League match on Saturday on the University ground:—Ng See Kwong (capt), Ua Hew Fan, Wei Wing Lok, Chos Man Ping, Shin Man Ping, Hung Man To, Geo. Lee, H. Ching, James Wong, Lo Man Fung and Lai Kun.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, sends us the following copy of a letter received from Shanghai, the last paragraph of which will no doubt be of special interest, and serve, it may be hoped, to keep up interest in cricket during the remainder of the season:—

Shanghai Cricket Club,
Shanghai, 8th December, 1930.
F. Maitland Esq.,
President,
Hongkong Cricket Club.

DEAR MAITLAND,—On behalf of the team we sent to Hongkong and all the members of the Shanghai Cricket Club, I wish to thank you and all those who so greatly assisted to give our fellows such an enjoyable time, and I can assure you they have all returned expressing their high appreciation of the kindness shown to them during their stay in Hongkong.

The matches played during your Cricket Carnival resulted in most interesting games, and you are much to be congratulated on the fine results. We are all very pleased with the performance of the eleven we were able to send, but you well know how difficult it is to get a representative team to play away from home.

I can assure you a cordial welcome is extended to the Hongkong Cricket Eleven, who, we hope, will be able to arrive in Shanghai some time in May next year.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) A. P. WOOD,
President.

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ROOF GARDEN AND STAGE.

Great improvements are under consideration at the Hongkong Hotel. The principal feature of the scheme is to construct a huge ball room, surrounded by a terrace garden, on the roof, covering an area of 10,000 square feet. The ball room alone will occupy nearly 4,000 square feet. In the larger section of the terrace garden a stage for entertainments and moving picture exhibitions will be provided. Arrangements will be made with important circuits of entertainers to include Hongkong in their itinerary. Alterations of the existing structure will make it convenient for local societies to use the roof garden by arrangement, and for audiences to gain access thereto without passing through the hotel. It is hoped to have these important improvements completed before next winter; the Government has already approved the main lines of the scheme.

It is intended, also, in the near future, to make the ball room at Repulse Bay a great deal larger; the popularity of the floor there often causes the present spacious room to be taxed to the utmost. When the Government has completed its new road the hotel authorities propose to establish a cheap motor-bus service to connect the two hotels and at the same time to supply a public need.

THE MAGISTRACY.

YESTERDAY'S CASES.

A Chinese who was banished from the Colony for ten years on March 10th, 1917, reappeared in Victoria this week and was brought before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of re-appearing before his term had expired. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. A long series of thefts were recorded against the man between 1912 and 1916.

A Chinese who imported two tins of German dye without a permit was arrested at Han Tak Wharf and fined \$25 at the Magistracy.

A Chinese from the United States had to pay a fine of \$150 for bringing into the Colony 250 rounds of ammunition and a revolver. Sergeant Dick arrested the man on Han Tak Wharf.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, a Chinese boy was charged with obtaining by false pretences twelve tins of condensed milk from a confectioner's shop near the Central market. The boy brought in an order which was afterwards found to be fraudulent. He visited the shop again and the proprietor gave him in charge. A sentence of six weeks' imprisonment was imposed.

The case in which two men on the s.s. Borneo are charged with being unlawfully in possession of a quantity of opium was mentioned at the Magistracy before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday morning. Mr. A. E. Hall represented one defendant, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida the other, but they had only just been instructed and asked for a remand. Inspector Wilson raised no objection and the case will be taken on Saturday morning.

COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

VIEWS OF CHINESE RESIDENTS.

At a meeting of the Chinese residents of the Colony, on Tuesday evening, which was convened by the Kalmes to discuss the proposed establishment of a general rider main and water meter system of water supply and the proposed amendments of the building regulations, the Hon. Mr. Lay Chu Pak presided.

The Chairman pointed out that the Government was actuated, in its proposal of the establishment of the rider main and water meter system, by motives of economy and of improvement in sanitation but the new system, he thought, would work harshly as far as the Chinese labouring classes were concerned. He admitted waste of water at present, but, among other grounds upon which the protest was based, was the question of who should pay the meter fees, whether the landlord or the tenants. Generally several families lived in a Chinese house and another difficulty arising out of the system was the means of calculating the amount of water used and the fees they should pay. However, he (the Chairman) was glad to be able to say that information obtained from Government quarters indicated that the rider main and meter system of water supply would be abolished and the revenue (\$200,000) expected from the scheme would be made good by a slight increase in the rates and taxes.

As there was not a satisfactory attendance of house-owners at the meeting it was decided to call a meeting of house-owners to discuss the amendments of the building regulations.

THE CHINA Famine FUND.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB'S EFFORT.

We have received from Mr. Mowbray S. Northcote, the honorary secretary, a copy of the balance sheet of the performances of the Dunsany Plays recently given by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club in aid of the China Famine Fund. The accounts, which have been audited by Mr. Geoffrey S. Archbutt, show that the satisfactory total of \$1,645 is available for the Famine Fund. The balance sheet is as follows:—

DUNSANY PLAYS IN AID OF CHINA Famine FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Bookings	\$3,495.50
Sale of programmes	411.70
	\$3,907.20

EXPENDITURE.

Theatre charges \$10.04 per cent.	\$437.50
Costumes and scenery	\$22.34 per cent. 584.35
Printing and advertising	\$20.23 per cent. 792.35
Wages and sundries \$4.03 per cent.	157.68
Balance to Famine Fund	\$42.11 per cent. 1,645.34
	\$3,907.20
	\$3,907.20

FAMINE RELIEF BONDS.

The International News Agency says:—"In order to secure funds for the relief of the famine sufferers in North China the Government is contemplating the issue of domestic bonds. In this connection some preliminary measures have been drawn up. The loan will be floated under the supervision of the Ministries of Finance and of the Interior and the Famine Relief Department, and will be secured on the revenues to be brought by the imposition of a ten per cent. tax in the provinces. Each province shall buy these bonds in proportion to the amount of revenues to be collected from the imposition of extra tax in that province which will be deposited with the Government banks for the payment of capital and interest due on the bonds. The imposition of this extra tax will be enforced for one year and the loan will be entirely refunded within three years from the date of issue. As money is needed immediately for relieving the sufferers, while the collection of the extra tax takes much time, the Government plans to make arrangements with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications for an advance to meet immediate requirements. It is understood that the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Interior and the Famine Relief Department are consulting the bank authorities and that special delegates will be deputed to the provinces to take up the matter with the Chiefs of the Provincial Financial Bureau and the native bankers."

A Thames fisherman, operating in the vicinity of the Bells of Ousey, was accosted by a small boy. "Caught anything, mister?" "Nothing as yet, my boy." "Been 'ere long?" "About two hours." "Well, you're don't fine, mister. There's two funny blokes across 'abbin' right where you is, out of a punt, for several days, an' you've been caught as much as they did. . . . G' mornin', mister." The parting salutation was not returned.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

PLAINTIFFS FAIL TO APPEAR.

At the Supreme Court yesterday a case came up for hearing in the Court of the Chief Justice in which the Sang Kéo firm sued the China Fire Insurance Co., the North China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Employers Assurance Co., Ltd., for \$24,985, insurance money, in respect of a fire that occurred on the plaintiff's premises at 5, Whitfield Street, on June 30th, 1920, when cassia, tea and sugar cargoes on the premises were destroyed.

Messrs. Lo and Lo were the solicitors for the plaintiffs, but as the plaintiffs were not present or represented, Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harrison) moved the Court to strike the case out.

Mr. Alabaster explained that the procedure at home in the matter was slightly different from that obtaining here. At home the practice was ordered 36, Rule 32, which would entitle the defendants to judgment at once. The local practice was to allow the defendants to have the case struck out.

His Lordship said he would strike out the case, and if it was put down for hearing four days' notice would have to be given.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

NEW RULES FOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The following statement from the Chinese Press will, if true, be read with much interest:—

Through the efforts of Mr. Wei Tse-shun, the Chinese Consul-General in Australia, an arrangement has been arrived at with the Australian immigration authorities whereby Chinese merchants' families and students may be permitted to land in Australia.

"Chinese students have been allowed to remain in Australia for an unlimited number of years provided they do not carry on any activities other than study. Failure to comply with these rules means deportation."

"Families of Chinese merchants (who have hitherto been prohibited from landing) may be allowed to land provided they produce regular passports issued by the Chinese Government. In case of the death of the merchants, the Chinese Government will be responsible for the repatriation of the widows and children."

"Chinese travellers will be permitted to stay in Australia for one year provided the applicant is able to produce a Chinese passport issued by the British Consul at the port of embarkation in China."

KOREAN OUTLAWS OF CHIANTAO.

CHRISTIANS CHARGED WITH REBEL PLOTTING.

TOKIO, December 7th.
A despatch from Hunchun, dated December 4th, states that the armed organizations of Korean malcontents in the Hunchun and Chientao districts have now been broken up, according to Japanese military officials there, though it has not yet been determined whether they have been sufficiently scattered and disorganized to prevent their reconcentration.

As a consequence, there have been only two clashes in the Chientao district recently. One occurred in the vicinity of Santakou and Lutaokou, 45 miles southwest of Lungsinshen; the other in a thick forest in the Chunsan district, 45 miles west of Mushansien. Both lasted several days in severe cold, the Koreans fighting strenuously from their places of concealment in the forest.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

The Japanese lost a number of men in these operations, and they were forced to cut an ammunition road through the woods. Among the arms and supplies which they captured were three machine-guns and 500 infantry rifles. The latter are of Russian manufacture, while the origin of the machine-guns has been ascertained by the numbers and marks upon them as follows:—One is a Lewis type, made by the Savage Arms Company of Utica, N.Y., and similar to those manufactured for the British army. The second is a Lewis, 1914 Birmingham model, and bears a French inscription, denoting Belgian ownership. The third is a 1914 Browning marked "belonging to Great Britain" in Russian.

According to documents which were seized, the Koreans have purchased a total of 3,500 rifles, 55 machine-guns and 1,500 grenades from the Bolsheviks, and have also raised a war fund of ¥500,000.

CHURCH BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Reports received at the headquarters of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission show that over 130 houses, including some church and school buildings, have been burned in the course of punitive operations, while about 80 Koreans have been executed. The Japanese leaders explain that they have definite proof that these buildings were used for revolutionary purposes.

The Japanese burned a non-Christian village near Paikunpian, where 70 villagers were shot. The Japanese reported that these gave false information regarding the passage of Korean forces, with the result that the Japanese were ambushed when they entered the forest. This "traitorous attitude" on the part of the Koreans is compared with the accurate information given by the residents of another Christian village, who notified the Japanese that a band of Koreans was waiting in a neighbouring forest, but in effect another surprise.

Among the Koreans executed was the secretary of the Paikunpian Presbyterian Church, who was captured and shot along with seven others.—Reuter.

XMAS PRESENTS

— FOR MEN —

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

are making a special show of fancy goods
suitable for gifts to your men friends, all
in L. C. & Co.'s well-known high grade quality

ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS

WALLETS—PURSES—CIGAR CASES

- COLLAR BOXES & BAGS -

ATTACHE & WRITING CASES

- TOBACCO-POUCHES -

FITTED SUIT & DRESSING CASES

UMBRELLAS & STICKS

SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

SMART NECKWEAR

SILK & FANCY WOOL SOCKS

SILK BRACES

MUFFLERS & GLOVES

JAEGER'S

DRESSING GOWNS

COAT SWEATERS & WAISTCOATS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST UNPACKED

"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

XMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have received a choice selection of
Men's Wear of a pleasing description,
and invite your inspection. Below are
a few suggestions.

Umbrellas,
Gloves,
Ties,
Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes,
Sweaters,
Waistcoats,

Socks in Silk & Wool,
Collar Boxes,
Attache Cases,
Fitted Dressing & Suit Cases,
Walking Sticks,
Jewellery.

SLIPPERS IN FELT & LEATHER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LADIES' GOLF.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, JANUARY 7th, at the HILTON MAY INSTITUTE. It is hoped that all Lady Golfers will be present.
Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1912]

WAR MEMORIAL
SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Lane & Crawford,
"Kally & Walsh,"

"Montrose,"

The Hongkong Club,

Hongkong Cricket Club,

Club Luncheon,

Engineers' Institute,

Victoria Recreation Club,

Kowloon Cricket Club,

Kowloon Bowling Club,

Club Club,

Club de Reunion,

Craigswater Club.

M. J. BREEN,

Hon. Secretary,

War Memorial Committee,

Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1913]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES" will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1920, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year or as an alternative, for a period of 3 years from the 1st January, 1921.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upper and Lower Crown Rent.	Deposit with Tender.
Shauwan Nos. 1 and 2	78.15	5,100	880
Hoi Tin No. 8	8.44	4,100	700
Ma Tau Kok No. 8			
Jordan Rd. No. 10	4.60	2,100	200
Ngan Tau Kok No. 8	4.65	1,300	220
Ngan Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20 and 25	2.22	1,100	200
Cha Kwo Liang No. 1-30	10.80	2,600	350
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16	24.56	2,400	400
Lymann No. 1-25	16.33	700	110
Lymann No. 26	26.44	2,600	460
Ngan Tau Kok 4/16 & 4/17	2.10	100	65
Ngan Tau Kok No. 26	2.80	350	30
Tao Tse Wan No. 1	1.58	400	30
Tao Tse Wan No. 2	1.84	200	30
Ab. Kung Ngam No. 1	1.90	750	100

* The attention of the tenderers for Lot No. 6 is hereby drawn to the fact that the road between K.M.L. 58 and 59 will be completely closed and that it will not be available for conveyance of stone to junks after 31st December, 1920.

[1914]

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Dec. 21st, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Dec. 24th, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on TUESDAY, Dec. 21st, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. BODENFUSER,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1915]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANDBARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1919.

Revised by the Members

PRICE \$.

Printed by the Members

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definite Bonds before March 1921. [1762]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 5, George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th DECEMBER, 1920, until THURSDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers

Hongkong, December 7th, 1920. [877]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares Numbered 48491/48492 standing in the Register in the name of LUE YUE SAM (deceased), late of Hongkong having been LOST—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong on or before the 5th day of January, 1921, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereupon be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Secretary

Hongkong, December 8th, 1920. [1886]

MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

NOTIFICATION No. 9.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TENDERS are invited for a VERTICAL BOILER about four feet in diameter and nine feet in height, either new or used, together with the usual steam and water mountings suitable for use on a Priestman Dredger. Tenders will be considered only on boilers in good working condition.

Tenders stating dimensions with other particulars of the boilers and mountings, term, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 21st DECEMBER, by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

The Conservancy does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. WALSHAM,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

To the MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

Foochow, November 30th, 1920. [1883]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

THE attention of patrons is drawn to the fact that the usual Dance will not be held at the Hotel on the above date, as the entire accommodation has been booked from 9.30 p.m. for the "AT HOME" to be given by Lt.-Col. J. B. WYNDHAM and Officers of the 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

[1886]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE Completion of the BALL ROOM EXTENSION has increased the Dance Floor capacity to 8,000 Square Feet.

CABARET DINNER DANCES will be held at the above Hotel on the following dates—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1920.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1920.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1920.

BOXING DAY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1920.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1920.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

And

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1920.

SMITH AND JACKSON

will entertain with the latest Coon Songs and Dances on the above dates. [1883]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Farm Fed Turkeys and Geese,

Sucking Pigs, Capons, Haggis,

Ham, Bacon, Hares, Rabbits,

Sausages of all description,

Mince Meat

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

GRUYERE CHEESE ... 80 cents per lb.

GOUDA CHEESE

AUSTRIAN

CHYDDAY CHEESE

EDAM CHEESE ... 32s per ball.

THE DAIRY FARM LTD. & CO.

STORAGE CO. LTD.

55

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Messrs. P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF.

TO LET.—For immediate occupation, Three Large and Light ROOMS suitable for Office Central position. Apply P. O. Box No. 78. [83]

FOR SALE.—Messrs. L. HOWARD is exhibiting at Room 69, King Edward Hotel, 50 MODEL HATS direct from New York. [84]

FOR SALE.—OAKLAND MOTOR-CAR, 5 seater, brand new, For Sale. What offers? Box BM, Daily Press Office. [83]

WANTED.

BYRON Established Shipping Firm, youth (British) as OFFICE ASSISTANT good prospects. Apply— P. O. Box 92. [1887]

WANTED.

WELL FURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon or Hongkong by Young Married couple without Children, 1st or 15th March. Apply— No. 1908, Care of Daily Press Office. [1908]

THEATRE ROYAL

EDGAR WARWICK

announces the

LAST THREE NIGHTS

of the

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

By General Request

Honourable Amosley Vachell's Brilliant play

"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"

Miss Joan Mayne as "Esther Yorks"
Mr. N. Thompson as "Dr. Napier"
Miss Edith Wynne as "Lady Camber"

TO-MORROW—

The Popular

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"

SATURDAY—

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

"UNCLE NED."

Plans at MOUTRIE'S. [1841]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER

No. 24, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2392.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER

No. 24, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2392.

HAYING been Favoured with instructions

from Mr. FUKAKAWA, Mr. JOANES, Mrs. DYSON and others will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, December 16th, 1920, at 2.15 P.M.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES AND

SUNDRIES.

Also

1 Stewart Gramophone.

1 Remington Typewriter.

1 Fan.

1 Knitting Machine.

1 Kerosine Fan.

25 Fine Porcelain Vases.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER

No. 24, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2392.

FAVOURED with instructions from The

Concerned have for Sale,

2,000 POUNDS VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY ASSORTED CHOCOLATES.

The above are packed in 1lb, 1lb and 2lb Boxes.

Just for Xmas Season!!!

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.

We have received fresh stocks of the latest FRENCH PERFUMES from Coty, Dubarry, Chiris, and other high-class perfumers—which include their choicest examples.

Single bottles, Cases of 2 bottles, Caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Series of Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water.

Roger & Gallies Perfume in caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Coffrets of Perfume Soap and Powder.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 16.

[11]

BIRTH.

WILKINSON.—At Shanghai, on December 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. WILKINSON, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Rd. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 16th, 1920.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

In the suggestion which has been made by the China Association in London that, following the example of the United States, Great Britain should divert \$100,000 a year from the Boxer indemnity to the maintenance of Chinese students in England, the Colony of Hongkong might well have something to say.

While we are interested in this effort to extend the facilities for the education of Chinese students in Great Britain, we should like very much to know what the Imperial Government is prepared to do to support British educational efforts in the Far East.

We have had occasion to point out that the taxpayers of the Colony of Hongkong have recently had to shoulder the burden of close on two million dollars to place the finances of the local University on a satisfactory basis.

There is great danger, we think, of the University, from the point of view, at least, of financial support, becoming regarded as entirely the concern of the Colony of Hongkong. We consider it to be the duty of the Colonial Government to take advantage of every occasion that may arise to impress the fact that the University is intended to serve an Imperial rather than a purely local purpose, and we suggest that it is advisable to make representations on this subject to the Foreign Office to whom, presumably, the memorandum of the China Association in London has been addressed.

It was never contemplated, of course, that the University should become a charge on the finances of the Colony to the extent it has been this year, but although the University is open to and patronised by students from various parts of China, as well as from the Straits Settlements and Siam, there is no national or municipal Government outside Hongkong which gives

it any substantial financial assistance. Of course, the hope is always cherished that the University will have its endowment increased from time to time by private munificence so that it may never again have to come to the Colonial Government for assistance from the public funds of the Colony, or lack the funds necessary for its natural expansion.

At the last Congress of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China a resolution was passed urging upon British merchants the necessity for unified effort to ensure the adequate maintenance and development of British educational and medical work in China, in view of its importance from a national standpoint. We do not know whether there is any kind of co-operation between the Chambers of Commerce and the China Association in London in this connection. We have seen only the bare resolutions passed by the Commercial Congress at Shanghai, and nothing of the discussion which we understand took place. We have no idea to what extent, if any, the Hongkong University would benefit financially by such a scheme as that adumbrated in the resolution passed by the Congress, except by the increasing accession of students which may be expected from the British schools giving a higher secondary education to Chinese students, which it is proposed to specially support.

Another principal object is to assist British medical missions in their present financial difficulties, due to unfavourable exchange rates and other difficulties which threaten to interfere seriously with their philanthropic work in China. The resolution contemplates an appeal to members of the Associated Chambers for contributions towards these objects, and the appointment of a Central Committee to allocate the funds subscribed, which will be paid into a central fund at Shanghai.

In the present state of our knowledge of the scheme we are unable to estimate what degree of permanence it would possess if it depends entirely on voluntary contributions obtained from year to year, or even to estimate the possible scope of its operations; but the thought obtrudes itself that with the Associated Chambers working a scheme for the support of British schools giving a high-class secondary education, a source of possible support on which the University might reasonably have counted, would become exhausted. If any allocation is made from the Boxer indemnity for educational purposes the special claims upon it of the Hongkong University should not be overlooked. The University ought not to be regarded as an institution for which the Colony of Hongkong should become financially responsible.

Following the example of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, Ju Seisai, a Korean who had been detained by the Zuiko procurator, has committed suicide by abstaining from food for 13 days, according to a dispatch to the *Yomiuri* from Seoul. He was charged with connection with the Korean Independence Movement. Seisai's death is the first example of the hunger strike in the Far East in modern times.

The *P. and T. Times* received the following telegram from Changteh, dated 5th December: "Four days ago robbers attacked a village fifteen miles from this city, indiscriminately shooting everyone in sight, resulting in 23 deaths and three wounded. A neighbouring village had 14 deaths and three wounded. The reason was revenge, because eight months ago the villagers informed against these robbers. An influential home was also visited and three men killed or wounded. Until such conditions of society are changed famine relief can be carried on only with great difficulty.—Griffith."

According to the *Malayan Leader*: "It is no exaggeration to say that during the past two months every business house in Malaya has been seriously concerned about its own stability, and most of them gravely affected. To use a figure of speech not inapplicable at the moment we hear the crash of houses all around us, small and big, and with conditions going from bad to worse, the usual stoicism of the European business man and the philosophic resignation of the Asiatic have been disturbed as never before. The suddenness with which this has come upon us has aggravated the situation all the more, and industry and commerce is to day eking out but a hand-to-mouth existence." These comments are made in connection with certain Budget proposals involving very heavy expenditure.

The American gunboat 110 returned to Hongkong yesterday. The Finance Minister at Peking is stated to have secured the funds necessary to tide over the New Year. No case of notifiable disease was reported in the Colony for the 24 hours ended December 14th. The Right Rev. Cecil Henry Boutflower, Bishop of South Tokyo, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Southampton.

A heavy snow-storm swept over practically the whole of Japan early this month, resulting in a serious interruption of traffic. An advertisement in another column announces the places where subscription lists for the War Memorial Institute are deposited. The French cruisers *Desta* and *Albat* arrived in harbour yesterday morning. The *Desta* has paid previous visits to Hongkong. There will be a Tea Dance at the Helena May Institute

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATE.

INCREASE IN STRENGTH OF ARMY.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Supplementary Army Estimate shows estimated increased expenditure of £48,000,000, but this is reduced to £39,750,000 by "savings," partly due to the postponement of the formation of a special reserve of the Militia, and the fact that the Territorial Army will reach only half the figure hoped. It is stated that the army has been increased from the anticipated figure of 214,000 to 230,000. "owing to the disturbed state of the world and the temporary shortage in our reserve forces."

The estimate includes £1,300,000 for armoured lorries and cars in Ireland and special measures for the welfare of troops there.

Mesopotamia and the Middle East, as a whole, is costing altogether £49,000,000 for the financial year, as compared with £33,000,000 in the original estimates.

DREADNOUGHTS OR CONCERT OF NATIONS.

MR. DANIEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING AMERICAN NAVY.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in the report presented to Congress, emphasizes the fact that the immediate outstanding duty of America is the provision of adequate shore bases on the Pacific, and proceeds to quote President Wilson who said that the American Navy ought to be incomparably the most adequate navy in the world.

Mr. Daniels says that he has worked steadily for this ideal and the attainment of this object is now in sight.

The report further states that America must be prepared to defend her interests against any combination. Consequently, the Secretary of the Navy approves of the recommendation of the General Board that Congress should authorize another three year programme to begin as soon as capital ships, now under construction, have been completed. This development, however, would not be required, if the Government provide for an agreement for a concert of nations.

Mr. Daniels dwells on the effects of America's aloofness from the fraternalizing influences which have been quickened in the heart of the Old World, and says that it will mean that dreadnought will be added to dreadnought, and the United States will be cited as an example of national selfishness and retrogression.

BATTLESHIP CONTROVERSY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, December 13th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Imperial Defence Committee was beginning investigation into the question of building new capital ships for the Navy immediately. The Board of the Admiralty, which will be represented on the Committee, would undoubtedly bring all expert advice to aid the Committee. Civilian as well as Naval advice will be taken before a decision is reached.

MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND PROCLAMATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Commander-in-Chief in Ireland has issued a proclamation in the counties under martial law ordering the surrender of all arms, ammunition and explosives by December 27th. After that anyone found in possession of arms, ammunition and explosives, or wearing, without authority, the uniform of His Majesty's Forces or an imitation, or aiding and abetting armed insurrections will be liable to the death penalty.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL. PREDICTION OF LEADERS IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

The House of Representatives has passed the Immigration Restriction Bill, with an amendment prohibiting all immigration for one year. Party leaders in the Senate predict that the Senate would reject the Bill.

EARLIER CABLES.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

EX-FINANCE MINISTER'S FORECAST.

PARIS, December 13th.

A Havas message says:—

In a recent article in the *Revue Economique Internationale*, the former Finance Minister M. Klotz gives substantial reasons for expecting in the near future an economic revival of great magnitude. M. Klotz points out that, as a direct consequence of Alsace-Lorraine's return to her, France will soon occupy the second place amongst the iron and steel producing countries, immediately after the United States and far ahead of other European countries. For the same reason, the capacity of the French textile industry will be increased by 40 per cent. France is now nearly self-sufficient regarding chemicals, notably fertilizers. Moreover, the time for computing the exact figure of the German indemnity cannot be prolonged beyond May next, and by that time France will own a regular mortgage, greatly exceeding her external debt, which besides is to decrease automatically with every advance in the French exchange, consequent upon the development of the French export trade.

FALLING PRICES.

SLUMP IN WOOLLEN GOODS.

Prices continue to fall. The high tide of artificial inflation is on the ebb. The public refused to buy at high prices, and their decision has been justified.

"The only trouble at the present time," said the head of a business house to a *Daily Express* representative on October 28th, "is that the public has grown sceptical. Accustomed to pay high prices, they are afraid that the same goods now being sold at much reduced prices are not of the same value. The public need have no fear on this point."

"What must be realised is that in the past few years the purchasing power has been in excess of the earning power. That has ended, and manufacturers who accumulated large stocks are unloading them. They must sell. They cannot carry over old season stocks. Consequently they are putting them on the market at prices that will tempt the public."

SOME EXAMPLES.

"The slump is probably most noticeable in woollen goods and articles of wearing apparel. This little list illustrates the drop in prices:—

	March	Nov.
Underwear	12 6	7 0
Shirts	11 0	6 8
Socks	4 11	3 8
Wool vests and pants	32 6	25 0
Gloves	10 6	6 8

"Not only are manufacturers cutting their losses, but the trade and retailers are following the example."

The drop in prices has so surprised many people (and he is grateful for it) that they are busy booking orders from men who refused to buy at the old prices.

"We are now selling men's overcoats of pure woolen material, half lined with silk, for £2 5s., said one of the departmental heads at Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's."

"Suits which were £10 10s. a little while ago are being sold at exactly half this sum. These are not ready-made suits and overcoats, but are made to measure."

CITY'S FREEDOM FOR 500 SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

CEREMONY AT THE GUILDHALL.

Five hundred special constables of the City of London, who, joined the force in 1914 and are still serving were admitted to the Freedom of the City at the Guildhall, on October 28th. The ceremony took place in the Great Hall, where accommodation was provided for the guests of the men. Members of the Court of Aldermen, the Common Council were present, and the Lord Mayor attended in State with the Sheriff. The masters and wardens of 17 City Companies also attended, and the list of guests included Sir Francis Lloyd, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the City Police, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, and Sir Edward Henry (late Commissioner of Metropolitan Police).

The Chamberlain, in his address, said that they were met to pay tribute to a corps who, by their loyal and voluntary service, their patient endurance, and their self-sacrifice, had earned the gratitude of the citizens of London. Within a few days of the outbreak of war nearly 1,700 citizens had been sworn in as special constables. During the war the number enrolled in the Standing Reserve was 7,400, and in the Special Reserve 1,445. No fewer than 3,100 members left the Standing Reserve to join His Majesty's Forces. A spirit of unrest permeated the air, and it was essential that the establishment of the Police Reserve should be maintained.

The Lord Mayor added his welcome to the new Freedommen, saying that they were not conscientious objectors who sought refuge in the police. They were mostly men who were too old to enlist and go abroad.

After the ceremony the men were entertained at luncheon by the 17 livery companies, while the members of the headquarters staff and others who had been present at the Guildhall were the guests of the Lord Mayor of the Mansion House.

WARWICK COMEDY CO.'S GREAT SUCCESS.

"BROWN SUGAR."

The Warwick Comedy Company scored a great success last night, with "Brown Sugar," a new comedy lately playing at the Garrick Theatre, London. It is not, as the title might suggest, a play of war-torn days, but relates the trials of a chorus-girl who has married into the peerage. The author handles this well-known theme in quite an original way. "Brown Sugar" does not appear likely at first to go well with white; it turns out in the end to be more wholesome than the so-called "refined" variety.

There is a shrewish aristocratic aristocrat who gives the whole thing a touch of the kind of a time that the victim has no difficulty in describing in strong language. Miss Beatrice Wynn made a great hit in this part and is to be congratulated on her most skilful exhibition of polished, controlled, incisive venom. She was so natural that the audience wanted to go on the stage and slap her. One cannot give higher praise than that. Miss Beatrice, as the mother-in-law, gave a most and narrow-minded, improved every moment as the play progressed, and was splendid in the last act. We could have wished Mr. Frank Wheatley had given the young husband a little more backbone, but perhaps the author meant him to be a "Lord Frederick Verisplott" (which he certainly was).

Miss Marjory Clark, in the principal part, carried the play along with verve and distinction; she required to be grave and gay, sentimental and business-like in high and low, and she seemed to hit just the right shade of feeling on every occasion. Miss Marjory Clark achieved a distinguished personal triumph, and was the recipient of nearly a score of beautiful bouquets.

To-night the company repeats, by special request, "The Case of Lady Camber."

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOWN.

LOST IN THE HUANGPU.

Some months ago, says the *N.C. Daily News*, certain Chinese gentlemen made a hobby of leaving bombs at various prominent places of entertainment in the Settlement, at the same time informing the proprietors, by devious ways, that a certain number of dollars would suffice to put an end to this agreeable practice. In some instances the "bombs" exploded, without harm, except perhaps to the box office receipts.

An incident of similar character and probably of similar origin, is reported from the Chinese Stock Exchange, at the corner of Szechuen Road and Avenue Edward VII. Whilst business was in progress on Wednesday (December 8th), word was passed that there was a bomb in the building, and interest in the normal day's work at once vanished. A rush being made for the street. There was no explosion, however. An employee discovered that a "bomb"—manufactured from a cigarette tin—in one of the small side cases. He was instructed that the "deadly instrument" should be placed in water, and deeming an ordinary bucket of water insufficient, the man at once proceeded to the Bund and carefully dropped the tin into the Huangpu.

In doing so, he exceeded his orders, for the matter being of criminal character, it was obviously necessary that all available evidence should be kept. The man was accordingly instructed to recover the bomb. According to the *Chinese Press*, he returned to the river with the commendable object of recovering the bomb; but strangely enough, failed to find it again!

BANDITRY IN HUNAN.

TRAIN HELD UP.

The Wuchang correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, writing on December 7th, says:—

Yesterday the train from Changsha arrived in Wuchang about 12 hours late, and after the passengers had had some things of an exciting experience. There had been rumours that the journey was likely to be interrupted by the soldiers, but these were afterwards proved to be unfounded. However, the journey was to be no more comfortable than usual. It seemed as though the train was to be held up at a small pace, the reason being that the permanent way was crowded with hundreds of soldiers walking about, and to have run over any of these would have been a matter that no engine-driver would have dared to consider. Finally the train came to a dead stop. The Southern troops at Yochow stating that they were going to stop all railway traffic until they had received their arrears of pay which were owing them for several months. The poor unfortunate travellers, among whom was a foreign lady, were held up for 10 hours during a bitterly cold night, without any warmth or food being provided.

At length the troops, no doubt coming to the conclusion that the stoppage of traffic was not going to put any of their wages into their pockets, decided to let the train proceed to its destination, which it did at about 10 miles an hour.

MISSIONARIES PREVENTED TRAVELLING.

The China Inland Mission in Hankow has just had word that one of its missionaries and his wife and three children have been held up by the officials at one point of a journey to Honan by the Han Valley. The authorities state that the district beyond is infested by robbers and that they are unable to give any protection to travellers. Though the particular town is on one of the main trade routes of that area, there seems to be neither law protection nor safety for any engaged in journeys.

THE REVIVAL OF FRANCE.

NO SIGN OF 'CA' CANNY.'

UNREPRESENTANT GERMANY.

[BY MRS. J. LINDON SMITH.]

Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith has been on a mission to the devastated areas of France, and also in Germany, investigating specifically the progress of the reconstruction of factories.

War is like a comet; the tail of it is longer than the star itself. Just as the war was so much bigger than anything that human imagination could picture, so is the aftermath of the war. Wherever you have had destruction you have the stress of reconstruction; and the latter is far more difficult, because, although the destruction of a church or of an agricultural plant that has stood for progress and the development of resources can be accomplished within a few minutes, it will take years to replace. The fighting line of the blue peninsula because behind them was the civilian line; just as that blue line was dependent on the civilian line behind it, so what had to be accomplished after the Armistice was dependent upon the staying power of the civilians. One detail in this huge tragedy with which I came intimately in contact, is the problem of the reconstruction of normal community life and the re-establishment of industrial activity in the devastated Departments of France.

In the last month I have visited each and all of the Departments directly affected by the war, and even more seriously by the occupation of the enemy. The destruction of factories took place to an infinitesimal degree in the regions where the factories were on the line of battle, but to an overwhelming degree in the "back areas" in the occupied territory, where a systematic process of destruction was carried out by experts who understood the art of destroying the vital parts of each machine necessary for industrial production. Agricultural implements were wantonly destroyed and the charred remains of crops remained as evidence against the enemy. In the industrial regions the ruins of factories were piled up against the sky. In the factories that I visited at the time (which numbered several hundreds), where the machinery had not been taken away, vital parts were missing which it would be almost impossible to replace for years. The machines were destroyed by acetylene torch or dynamite.

The only way to regard the aftermath of the war is to look to the future, and never at the past; and what could be done to bring reconstruction was the one thought in the minds of the French. Rebuilding the devastated departments, I visited 300 factories that had been destroyed, and all of them were either in running order or in process of construction. Colonel Prangey, the head of the Bureau for the Reconstruction of Industries, is an admirable chief, a man of dynamic force and enthusiasm, and his whole energy is concentrated on getting the industries of the North of France back to their former state. The whole of France is so vitally dependent—back on its feet again.

With the question of the German indemnity still unsettled, it is impossible for the French Government to have sufficient funds to advance the supplies necessary for the reconstruction of a destroyed factory who wishes to rebuild; but a hopeful sign in the situation is that in every direction one sees that the manufacturer who has lost his factory is determined to rebuild it on absolutely modern lines. There are no cases of a manufacturer rebuilding his factory on a larger scale, but there is a feeling that such a way as that is not contemplated in such a way as to make the future development possible. The industrial world is suffering from a lack of coal; the French are already facing this by having the factories without exception in the devastated areas equipped for electrical force. One has always thought of the French manufacturer as a rather conservative, without the modern ideas that would make him able to compete with the advancing industries of other nations. But now the factories that are not the case are everywhere equipped with the best machinery that can be procured. The French are making machinery to an extraordinary extent, though they are still short of tool-making machinery, and on certain extent are generally dependent on the outside world. With the present system of America, the demand for tool-making, and the exchange against her, it is very difficult for France to get all she needs.

There is, again, everywhere the shortage of houses for the workmen; yet in every district with a lack of building material the peasants are willing to live in uncomfortable barracks or cellars a little longer in order that the preference may be given to the factories. The director of a factory not only has the problem of getting these factories again in running order to face, but he also has the problem of looking after his workmen and their families. There was not one, but there were dozens who spoke to me in these terms:—"To have contented workmen one must care for their families." My visit to a factory was never complete unless I had taken care into the homes of a number of the workmen whom he always inquired after the condition of the baby, how the boy was getting on in his particular trade, etc. A most wonderful spirit of co-operation was evidenced; there was an educational programme for the development of the workmen and their families, their recreational hours were co-operative restaurants where the workman and his family could get food at the lowest prices and which was of the highest quality. This was all included, as it were, as a part of the day's work.

These owners or directors of factories were often old men who had suffered the fatigue of the war—often passing it in the occupied territories near their own factories, which they were never allowed by the Germans to visit, and where, on return after the Armistice, they found nothing left. When one asked such a man how he had had the courage to begin again, he would simply answer, "France needs those of us who have had experience in developing industrial activity to do our part now in helping to get her back into the world's industrial whole. Besides, I have a son growing up, and this business must be put on its feet so that he can continue it."

Then there was the case of the young man, not long entered on his industrial career, who had fought throughout the war, and who came back to his region to find complete industrial destruction; he immediately set to work to accomplish the restoration of his factory.

There was no sign anywhere of any observance of the eight-hour law. The workmen average in one day's work anywhere from 10 to 14 hours. In factories where they had two eight-hour shifts the full 16 hours in order to "get back" that destroyed factory. There were many who had returned to their own part of the country again, and therefore had a pride and sense of responsibility in restoring these factories. Fine faces they had, full of tremendous interest in their work as I stopped to speak to them, walking in and out among the machinery which they were repairing or on which they were working. Their whole talk was of what had been accomplished and of what they were about to accomplish in the next few months, their minds never dwelling on the destruction of the past but being wholly engrossed in the progress of the future. The manufacturers spoke of trade with Germany again as a matter of course, and wished they could get the machinery they wanted from Germany. At the time of the Armistice some of the first machinery to be replaced that destroyed came from Germany; now one found fewer and fewer German machines arriving. One found a good deal of English machinery.

These machines generally cost a very high price, but were pronounced good machines. One also found machinery from America; and to an encouraging degree, a large number of French machines are being manufactured. I found also every variety of workmen employed; the Italian, and Belgians seemed particularly good, and there were also Spanish and Poles. The difficulty in connection with such a variety of workmen is, of course, that it necessitates the placing over each group of an overseer of their own nationality. I found in a number of districts Austrian workmen. The French were facing the problem of having lost so many of their skilled workmen, and in spite of the tremendous amount of labour-saving machinery which they installed they found that they must get trained men from the outside. The Austrian Government at present encourages the migration of families from their country, which is still facing starvation. The French policy has been not to receive a bachelor, but only families, including an armed workman with not less than two children, and his wife. The regulation has been made that each such family must stay for one year in the Department to which it is brought. In the Ardennes a group of 200 of these Austrian families that had arrived all were in bad physical condition, and all were glad to be there. The Austrian workmen throughout got well into his work, and got on without discord with his French colleagues. These families will either return to Austria with friendly feelings towards France that nothing will break in the future, or else will remain in a part of France where population is needed, and become future citizens of France.

GETTING TO WORK.

I could hardly believe the figures that I saw in Colonel Prangey's office before I saw the North—2.2, that over 73 per cent. of the destroyed factories were again in operation. One of the supreme difficulties (which people are apt to forget) is the question of clearing up the rubbish. This is a job in itself, and demands a great deal of money and time to be expended on it before constructive work can even begin. In one factory in the Oise Department, for instance, at a place called Tricot, it had cost over 300,000 francs merely to clear up the rubbish, and the job was not yet completed. Colonel Prangey's principle is that every manufacturer must begin to produce something as promptly as possible within six or eight months after money had been advanced from the French Government. To take the case of a steel factory. It is a question of from four to six years to rebuild such a plant for the production of steel, yet I visited a number of them which were turning out iron products of some type. These could be sold and a little capital added for the development of the factory. I visited one factory that had begun the manufacture of nails, and was rolling up a satisfactory amount of capital in this way to continue the building of the factory. There was everywhere a combination of thrift and industry and every effort was made to see the accomplishment. No one could see the North of France and what she had accomplished under every kind of difficulty and not realize that another and more vigorous effort had arisen out of the destruction of the war. France has become a new country. Its pioneer life again on the frontiers is being faced with that same grim determination and staying power of the civilian which was so largely responsible for the military victory. The fact that 72 per cent. of the destroyed factories of France are again in running order, and that this has been accomplished without outside assistance, shows that the whole of France is working together.

IN GERMANY.

In Germany I visited a number of German factories to the north of Frankfurt. Tired with many of the workmen, and they seemed to realize that work was necessary; many of them expressed the sentiment that Bolshevism meant only another war, and they were tired of fighting.

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There was a great deal of new building in the way of rather elaborate workmen's houses and factory that I visited a large chemical factory that had been completed during the last two months, when by its side the building that had been heretofore used for the purpose looked quite adequate. It was equipped with every modern appliance. It is evident that a great deal of money is being spent on railway construction, roads, bridges, etc. Of course, which means employment to the people, which was necessary; but one could not help asking oneself whether a nation which was that Germany over-should be allowed to spend quite so much on its own municipal development. And this though I myself feel very strongly that Germany should be given every chance to make herself industrially prosperous.—Times.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

NINE MONTHS' IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

OVER £17,000,000.

In a written answer to Major Sir Keith Fraser Sir Robert Horne has given figures showing that during the first nine months of this year the United Kingdom imported from Germany goods to the value of over £17,000,000. He added that he was considering the bearing of the state of the exchange on the competition of German goods in the British market and the question of taking action in the matter.

Sir Keith Fraser asked the President of the Board of Trade "if he can give particulars of the manufactured goods which have been imported from Germany and Austria during the present year, whether, having regard to the state of the German exchange, such goods are imported at prices against which British labour cannot compete, with the consequent result of unemployment, and what course he proposes to take in regard to the matter."

The following is Sir Robert Horne's reply:—

So far as relates to imports from Germany, I will have statements showing the principal classes of manufactured articles imported during the first nine months of the current year printed in the votes. Particulars of imports from Austria as defined in the Treaty of Peace are, I regret to say, not available for the period in question. The bearing of the state of the exchange on the competition of German goods in the British market and the question of taking action in consequence is engaging my attention.

Registered imports of goods, wholly or mainly manufactured, into the United Kingdom, consigned from Germany during the nine months ended September 30, 1920:—

Import List.	Unit of Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Glassware: Domestic & fancy.	Cwt.	68,983	£386,130
Bottles & jars.	Ton.	153,844	235,136
Iron wire.	Ton.	6,375	373,001
Hollow-ware of iron and steel.	Ton.	1,860	132,682
Enamelled.	Ton.	1,777,000	383,565
Clocks, complete.	No.	12,006	501,040
Wool tops.	of 100lb.	3,036	308,907
Woolen & worsted yarns.	Lb.	536,407	133,403
Silk ribbons.	Yard.	2,501,213	808,373
Silk broadstuffs (mixed).	Yard.	31,437	31,431
Hosiery of cotton.	Cwt.	31,437	1,395,027
Coal, dry, steam.	Ton.	2,394	311,087
Leather, dressed.	No.	5,389	1,545,407
Box and willow calf.	No.	1,163,758	294,899
Paper: Printing, not coated.	No.	874,014	316,605
Packing and wrapping.	No.	934,530	8,000,765
Motor-cars, commercial.	No.	—	—
Furs and skins, dressed.	No.	—	—
Musical instruments, complete.	No.	—	—
Toys & games, not of rubber or leather.	No.	—	—
Other goods.	No.	—	—
Total imports of manufactured articles.	No.	—	£17,190,793

But these workmen, after stating that they were willing to work, always added that they would not work if they had to pay France. I spoke to one of them, who expressed surprise to me that the French were angry with them. "After all," he added, "if the English and Americans can forget the war, why should the French? It was not our fault; they fighting was in France."

I talked also with members of the Reichstag and with the process, as well as with the workmen, and with women, and members of the German bands. In every city and every hotel there are German bands. One might have thought that the war broke up the bands, but they are all back in Germany because no one wants them anywhere else. So with the waiters. The German waiters, who used to be all over the world, are now back in Germany, and there is a great deal of hardship among those who are unable to find



Same
Quality
in both
Bottles



One Glass

of HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTS WHISKY will, from a health point of view, be more beneficial than two glasses of inferior whisky.

You must be prepared to pay a little more per glass for HAIG & HAIG, and you may, on account of its scarcity, have some more trouble to get it, but the result will justify both cost and trouble.

When you have realized the superiority of the HAIG & HAIG flavour to other whisky will give you the same exquisite pleasure.

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting your supply

Distributing Agent:

DONNELLY & WHYTE, HONGKONG.

THE RIGHTS OF WIVES. ANOMALIES OF THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Mrs. Fawcett presided recently at the first of a series of seven lectures on the economic independence of women in the labour market, which are being held at the Women's Institute, 92, Victoria Street. They are preceded by an informal reception by the president and members of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Miss Smith pointed out that the present Married Women's Property Act had many flaws, and it was time that there was a new one, which might be partly on the lines of the present Bill to amend the law in Scotland. A wife's credit at present was obviously limited by her limited liability to pay; by will she could dispose only of her separate estate and not of any money that might be coming to her. The savings from her housekeeping accounts were not legally hers. If a child under 21 died, the property went to the father, and a husband was under no legal obligation to provide for his wife. Theoretically a wife was always maintained by her husband, but in practice it was extremely difficult to secure this right and without going to the higher judicial Court a woman, even if she had 12 children, could not obtain more than 40s. a week from her husband. A married woman was not the legal custodian of her own children; she was only the father's agent, and the fact that the father cannot divest himself of his rights is one of the difficulties with which people adopting children are faced. A curious anomaly was the fact that up to 1870 a woman, though she had few other rights, had the right to choose her own nationality, but this was taken away when her position in other ways improved, and she was forced to take that of her husband.

In the House of Commons on November 1st, Mr. T. Morrison, Lord Advocate, moved the second reading of the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill. He said that in Scotland a wife was still subject to the husband's right of administration, and all transactions in regard to her separate estate, with a small exception, required his consent. The husband must be called to any suit in which she was sued, and in general his concurrence was required to any action raised at her instance. The Bill removed from married women all disabilities at present affecting them in regard to their own estates, and placed them in the same position as married men were in regard to their estates.

Sir F. Bannister asked why the Bill was confined to Scotland. Why was a Scottish husband who was unable to maintain himself to be supported by his wife, whilst an English husband was not?

Mr. Morrison said that under the law of England a woman who had an estate was bound to free the parish from the maintenance of her husband. Under Scottish law a married woman had been under no such obligation.

The Bill was read a second time.

HOW KINGS HAVE DIED.

King Alexander of Greece is probably the first monarch who came to his end by the bite of a monkey, but the occurrence recalls the fact that over kings have met death in as great a variety of forms as any class of human beings.

Comparatively few, especially in the good old days, were able to lie on their bed as did "the Merrie Monarch" when he made to his assembled courtiers the apology, as witty as it was gracious, "I am afraid, gentlemen, I am an unconsciously long time a-dying."

Priam, the last King of Troy, a venerable figure in the twilight dawn of history, was stabbed by Achilles on the altar of Jupiter. Xerxes was murdered by Artabanus in -465 B.C., by a secret conduit, and dropped them all. To escape the vengeance of the populace the queen threw herself into a room full of hot embers.

CLASSIC TRAGEDY.

For high tragedy nothing can approach the manner in which the Roman emperors quitted earth's stage. Julius Caesar was assassinated on the ides of March in 44 B.C., Tiberius was suffocated, Claudius was poisoned by his wife, and Commodus by his favourite mistress. Galba was slain by the praetorian guard; Caligula, after having declared himself to be a god, was murdered; while Nero committed suicide to save himself from the hands of the executioners.

Our English kings died from various causes. Edward the Martyr was stabbed at Corfe Castle. Harlequinade died of overeating at a wedding feast. William I. and William III. died as the result of falling from their horses. Henry Beaulieu fell a prey to his gluttony, and Henry II. died of a broken heart when he found his favourite son John plotting against him. Edward II. and Richard II. were murdered in prison. Edward V. was smothered in the Tower, and the hapless Charles I. ended his days on the scaffold at Whitehall.

Robert Bruce, the victor of Bannockburn, died of leprosy. St. Louis of France from plague, and Louis "the well-beloved" from smallpox. Louis XVI. and his Queen Marie Antoinette met death by the guillotine amid the terrors of the French Revolution.

King Alexander of Serbia and his Queen Draga were brutally murdered in their palace at Belgrade. King Humbert of Italy was shot by Bresci, an Anarchist, at Monza. King Carlos of Portugal was shot in the streets of Lisbon, while King George of Greece—grandfather of the King—whose tragic death has just been announced—met a similar fate at Salonika.

The whole grim story affords no equal to the royal tragedy in Eastern Russia which ended the proud dynasty of the Romanoffs.

M. A. W.

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COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 20TH,
at 8.15 p.m. sharp

Return for a short
farewell season of the

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MONDAY, Dec. 20th.	"THE ROTTERS"
TUESDAY, Dec. 21st.	"IN THE NIGHT"
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22nd.	"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"
THURSDAY, Dec. 23rd.	"THE YELLOW TICKET"
FRIDAY, Dec. 24th.	"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"
SATURDAY, Dec. 25th.	"ROMANCE"
MONDAY, Dec. 27th.	"ROMANCE"
TUESDAY, Dec. 28th.	"BILLEDED"
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29th.	"CAESAR'S WIFE"
THURSDAY, Dec. 30th.	"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

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[1905]

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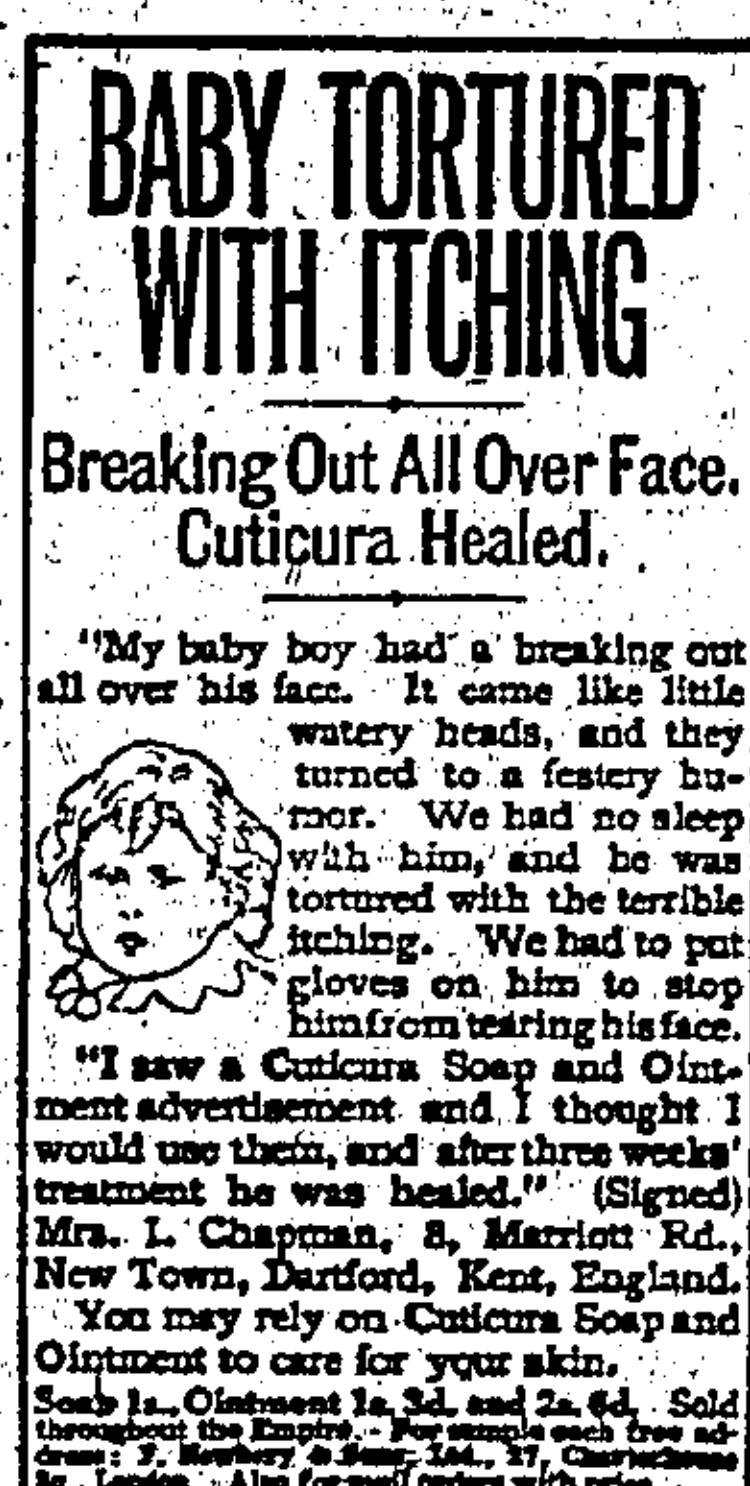
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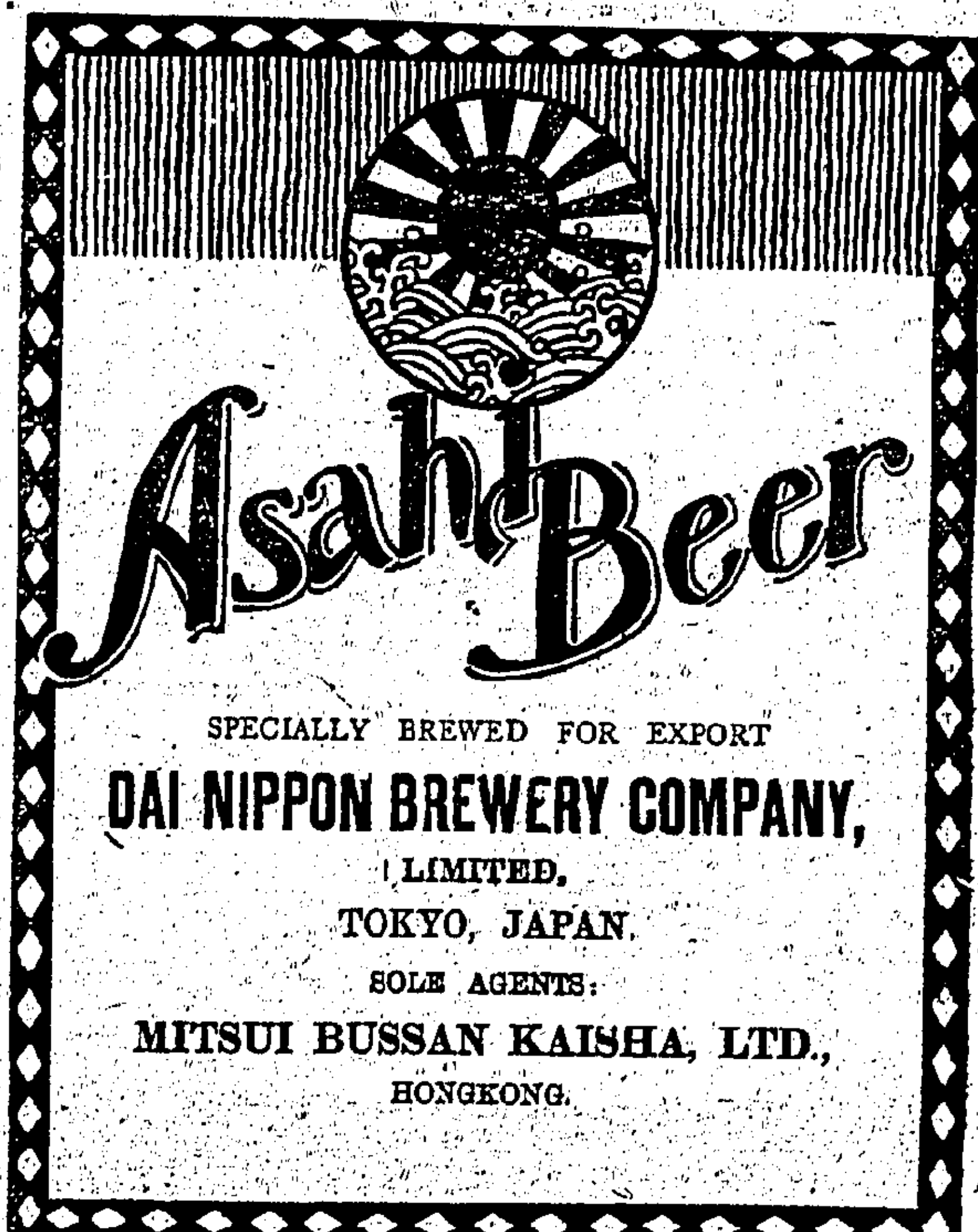


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KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

TATSUMI MARU ... Thursday, 30th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 28th Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Dec., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 8th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

LIMA MARU ... Saturday, 18th December.

TSUBUGA MARU ... Middle of January.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

KAMAKURA MARU sailing from Singapore Sunday, 19th December.

AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th December.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Middle of January.

NEW YORK via Suez.

NAGANO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

RANGOON MARU ... Tuesday, 11th January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Thursday, 20th December.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 6th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YETORU MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Saturday, 18th December.

TOKUBIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st December.

KOSU MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Friday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KOSU MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Sunday, 27th Dec.

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SENTENCED.

"BRITISH RED ARMY" PLANS

The mysterious foreigner who was arrested the previous week with documents in his possession addressed from members of the revolutionary party in Great Britain to persons connected with the Soviet Government in Russia appeared before Sir Charles Biron at Bow-street Police Court on November 2nd. He at first refused to disclose his name or give any account of himself, but it was now stated that he had given the name of Erik Veithem, described himself as of Finnish nationality, and refused his address.

A further charge was made against him under the Aliens Order, 1920, of failing to produce his certificate of registration or identity book, in addition to the two charges preferred the previous week of failing to register as an alien and failing to answer questions reasonably put to him by a police officer.

Mr. Muskett prosecuted on behalf of the police. The prisoner, who was not legally represented, elected to be dealt with summarily by the Magistrate on all three charges.

Mr. Muskett read extracts from some of the documents found on the prisoner. He said that in one of the letters from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, addressed to Zinoviev, a member of the Revolutionary Government of Moscow, there occurred this passage:—

"The Communist Parties are not large enough in the situation. We are talking of a Communist Council of Action. Colonel Malone, with whom I have just been speaking, and who is a member of the Executive of the Communist Party (B.S.P.), tells me that his Executive does not wish to join with us or other parties, but to absorb us."

However, he will try. There was also, said Mr. Muskett, a postscript which referred to an amount of £3,000, said to have been promised to Sylvia Pankhurst on behalf of the I.L. International at Moscow. A number of details were given as to how that amount was approximately arrived at. The items included:

£8 a week, organizer for seaports for six months—£48; £8 a week, organizer for Army work for six months—£48; £10 a week, six months' illegal literature—£280.

With reference to the document in cipher, referred to at the previous hearing, Mr. Muskett said that this had now been decoded and found to read as follows:

"Irishmen go successfully Ireland to start party, etc., or negotiate Republicanism without money. Present using £300 sent to Irish unions while waiting news. Lent Lanner £70 to run his paper. Instruct us how obtain money by our note from Kobietzky or instruct representatives here help us immediately. Consult Rosenberg, Foreign Office, and send news re exchange of Larkin. Reply J. Cowper, 28, Little St. Andrew-street, London, W.C. Oct. 20."

Sergeant Foster said that the person Rosenberg mentioned in the document was an East-end Jew, now occupying a high position in the Foreign Office at present.

Mr. Muskett also referred to another document consisting of 53 pages of typewritten matter addressed to "Louis Fraina, international secretary of the Communist Party of America."

Sergeant Foster said that Fraina was a well-known American revolutionary, and he had reason to believe that that document was written by one Novitsky, a member of the Russian Revolution Party. Steps were being taken by the police to find Novitsky.

Mr. Muskett went on to say that the six copies of a training manual which were produced last week had been found to be a manual of course for officers of the British Red Army, and not Russian, as was at first supposed. He also called attention to three other letters. The first was headed "Lecture 7. Defence of a Factory," and proceeded: "On taking over a factory, tighten up walls, etc., barricade gates, select shelters for occupying troops while being shelled. Mount machine-guns well hidden. Command all approaches," and so on. Under the heading "Defence of a Mine," which presumably meant a coalmine, similar instructions were given. There were also instructions as to the seizure of tanks, post-offices and telephone exchanges.

Another document, added Mr. Muskett, was headed "Statement of Expenditure," and purported to be a statement of expenditure, totalling £2,185, on Lewis guns, machine-guns, bombs, rifles, and so on. In the same envelope there was another document which was called a summary for August, and Yorkshire, and Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Cheshire were mentioned.

Sergeant Foster said that this was evidently a summary of expenditure on meetings held during August in the provinces. It showed the amounts received in respect of levies, literature, and collection.

Mr. Muskett said that another document headed "Work in the Navy," dealt with steps which had been taken to convert the lower end of the Navy into a Communist idea.

Inspector Wall was called to prove formally that the prisoner had not registered. On being asked what he had to say in his defence, the prisoner read at great length from some closely written manuscript. He had no doubt, he said, that he would be found guilty in the eyes of the law, and of every respectable and pure-minded citizen of Great Britain, but there was another point of view, the Communist point of view; and he wished to explain why he thought that was the right one. He belonged to the great organization known as the Communist International, a party of workers which had sections all over the world. To-day their headquarters were in Moscow, but next year they might move to Berlin, London, Paris, or New York. Before he could proceed to show how this concerned his case he proposed to explain the principles, aims, and objects of the Communist International, which aimed to liberate the exploited masses of workers.

The Magistrate.—I don't want to interrupt you, but I cannot listen to a long political speech quite irrelevant to this inquiry. You can say that you failed to comply with the Aliens Act because you were acting in pursuance of some political principle in which you believe. That I understand is your point. I cannot listen to a long lecture on Communism.

The prisoner went on reading for some time, and was again interrupted by the Magistrate, who said:—I cannot listen to any more of this. I understand you don't dispute that you are an alien, and that you did not in fact register.—No.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

December 15th, at 11.44.—Pressure has increased considerably over S.W. Japan. It has decreased slightly in western and southern districts.

The anti-cyclone is now central over Korea.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy.

It will remain fresh over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1920, 106.55 inches against an average of 82.55 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock — N.E. winds, moderate; fair at first, some mist or drizzle later.

Ferness Channel — N.E. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka — No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 15th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 a.m.
Barometer	30.14	30.17	30.13
Temperature	61	58	65
Humidity	55	56	51
Wind Direction	North	East	East
Force	2	1	2
Weather	c	b	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 65

Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th ... 54

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR DECEMBER.

Date	Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	Sunset at 2 a.m.
December				
" 16th	...	6.57	5.43	"
" 17th	...	6.57	5.43	"
" 18th	...	6.58	5.43	"
" 19th	...	6.58	5.43	"
" 20th	...	6.59	5.43	"
" 21st	...	6.59	5.44	"
" 22nd	...	7.00	5.44	"
" 23rd	...	7.00	5.45	"
" 24th	...	7.01	5.45	"
" 25th	...	7.01	5.46	"
" 26th	...	7.02	5.47	"
" 27th	...	7.03	5.48	"
" 28th	...	7.03	5.48	"
" 29th	...	7.03	5.48	"
" 30th	...	7.03	5.48	"
" 31st	...	7.04	5.49	"

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 15th to 22nd, 1920.

Date	Day	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Dec. 15	Tues.	18	2.53	4.8	0.7
" 16	Wed.	17	3.10	4.6	0.8
" 17	Thurs.	16	3.32	4.8	0.7
" 18	Fri.	15	4.0	5.0	0.6
" 19	Sat.	14	4.9	5.1	0.5
" 20	Sun.	13	5.8	5.2	0.4
" 21	Mon.	12	6.4	5.3	0.3
" 22	Tues.	11	6.9	5.4	0.2
" 23	Wed.	10	7.3	5.5	0.1

The Magistrate.—That is the only thing I am concerned with. You have said quite enough to indicate reasons why you behaved in that way. You cannot give a long political address which is not relevant.

The prisoner.—I am of opinion it is relevant.

The Magistrate.—That is a matter in which you must submit to my ruling. I will give you another 10 minutes.

The prisoner concluded by saying he had acted in the interests of the people and the Communist International, and that although he might be punished, that would not convince him that he had done wrong.

The Magistrate, in giving judgment, pointed out that the prisoner did not dispute the charges at all. He had listened to a long harangue, which did not sound very intelligible, and he had so listened because he was always loath to stop a man who was defending himself from saying anything that he thought material to his case.

The only relevant inquiries were:—Did the prisoner land in this country? and did he comply with the Aliens Act? Mr. Malone had made a grievance about being called as a witness, but there was evidence that the prisoner, who undoubtedly from his own statement was a dangerous revolutionary, was seen to leave Mr. Malone's house, and therefore it would have been supposed that Mr. Malone knew something about him. He, however, said he did not.

It was suggested that the prisoner had slept in Mr. Malone's house, but Mr. Malone said he did not know the man, but he (the Magistrate) hoped that was so and that he did not know the man, but he (Mr. Malone) was certainly a necessary witness at that inquiry. The prisoner's best defence would have been that he was only 22 years of age, and that he had been called to the witness stand as an answer to such serious charges. He would be sentenced to six months' hard labour, and ordered to pay 10 guineas costs.

The Magistrate added that he would make an order for his deportation.

Mr. Muskett.—Then, perhaps the prisoner will state what his nationality is.

The prisoner.—I am an internationalist. I was born in Helsinki, in Finland, on February 25, 1898.

An order was made that the costs should be paid out of a sum of £18 found on the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

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SINGAPORE & PENANG	"FOOSHING"	Thurs., 16th Dec., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUNSHANG"	Fri., 17th Dec., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSHANG"	Sun., 19th Dec., 0.11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KOONSHING"	Tues., 21st Dec., 0.11 a.m.
SANDARUN	"HINSANG"	Tues., 21st Dec., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Tues., 21st Dec., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Wed., 22nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	"KUNSHANG"	Thurs., 23rd Dec., 0.11 a.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze River via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BOHNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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"GLENADE"
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Vessel	Days of Week	Days of Week	Days of Week
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 14th.
Chengde, Chinese str., 838 tons, Capt. Azuma, from Dairen and Wei-hai-wei, with a general cargo.—Yee Tai Hong.
Chuen On, Chinese str., 334 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Luen Yick.

December 15th.
André Lebon, French str., 13,581 tons, Capt. Cousins, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Messageries.
Haiway, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. Farnsworth, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Order.

Zohien, British str., 881 tons, Capt. Christiansen, from Hongay, with a cargo of coal.—B. & S.
Hok Canton, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wing Hing.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Hiduyong, British str., 361 tons, Capt. Drummond, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On.

Kun Ping, Chinese str., 1,742 tons, Capt. Hansen, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Nagata Maru, Japanese str., 312 tons, Capt. Tababashi, from Tsingtao.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Shan Shing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. de Souza, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Po On.
Sunning, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. Davell, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tientsin, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. Dillion, from Canton, in ballast.—B. & S.
Tongler, Chinese str., 883 tons, Capt. Mori, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai.

Tong Maru, Japanese str., 1,211 tons, Capt. Kawamura, from Wakamatsu, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.C.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. Jovitt, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—J. M. & Co.

Wondrichem, American str., 2,524 tons, Capt. Howard, from New York and Canton, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Yingchow, British str., 1,210 tons, Capt. Leung, from Tsingtao and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Yuet Shing, Chinese str., 398 tons, Capt. Laibovetsky, from Canton.—Wai Wo.
CLEARANCES.
 December 15th.
André Lebon, for Yokohama.
Chen Lee, for Dairen.
Chengde, for Hongkong.
Chuen On, for K. C. Wan.
Dequand, for Saigon.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Hokow, for Canton.
Hop Sang, for Tsingtao.
Lake Faulk, for Calcutta.
Laomedon, for Yokohama.
Nagata Maru, for Swatow.
Shan Shing, for K. C. Wan.
Soku Maru, for Swatow.
Sunning, for Shanghai.
Tientsin, for Liverpool.
Ying Chow, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Yingchow*, on December 15th: Mr. H. Sling, Mr. J. Davi, Mr. B. O. Morton, Mr. A. Martin and Mr. E. Hyndman.
 Per s.s. *Hochong*, on December 15th: Mr. and Mrs. M. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. S. E. Gould, Mr. M. van Yeteron, Mr. W. van der Steen, Dr. and Mrs. Ashmore and Sister Alfred.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.
 The s.s. *Alcous* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on December 14th, and is due here on December 19th.
 The s.s. *Proterius* (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on December 10th, and is due here on January 6th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamba Maru* (European line) left London for this port and Suez on December 11th, and is expected here on January 20th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokushima Maru* (Liverpool line) left Singapore on December 14th, and is expected here on December 20th.
 The s.s. *Montague* left Portland Ore. on November 15th, and is expected here on January 1st.
 The s.s. *Crosskeys* left Seattle on November 18th, and is expected here on January 1st.
 The s.s. *Edmore* left Seattle on December 7th, and is expected here on January 24th.
 The s.s. *Dugway* left New York on December 9th, and is expected here on February 2nd.
 The s.s. *Sotsuma* left New York on November 21st, and is expected here on January 15th.
 The s.s. *Schodack* left New York on November 13th, and is expected here on January 10th.
 The s.s. *Dryden* left New York on October 14th, and is expected here on December 18th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.
Achilles due January 29th.
Alcous due December 19th.
Anchore due January 6th.
Empress of Japan due December 29th.
Hector due December 17th.
Katori Maru (American line), due December 20th.
Knight Templar due December 21st.
Koku Maru (Calcutta line), due December 25th.
Lima Maru (Hamburg line), due December 17th.
Lycan due January 13th.
Major due January 20th.
Montague due about December 28th.
Nikko Maru (Australian line), due to-day.
Proterius due January 6th.
Rheus due December 24th.
Siberia Maru, due December 22nd.
Samorany Maru due 22nd inst.
Yokohama Maru (Bombay line) due December 17th.
Yokohama Maru (European line), due January 6th.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON"
 From TRIESTE, VENICE, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 15th Dec.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Dec. will be subject to rent.
 All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th Dec., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Dec. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.
 Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1920]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

The Steamship "WE-T HIRA"
 having arrived from Los Angeles, via Porto, on Dec. 13th, Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed, and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Dec. 20th.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered, on and after Dec. 18th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.
 LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 U.S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.
 CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.
 Prince's Building.
 Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1920]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
 (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
 (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE)
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
 From AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, CADEZ and COLOMBO.
 The Steamship "BORNEO"
 having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Dec., 1920, will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th Dec., 1920, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
 Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.
 Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1920]

THE NEW ZEALAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
 (For the Middle East, No. 3 for India & Ceylon, No. 2 for Ceylon & Colombo, No. 1 for Ceylon & Colombo.)
 The s.s. *THERAPION* (No. 1) left London for this port and Suez on December 11th, and is expected here on January 20th.
 The s.s. *THERAPION* (No. 2) left London for this port and Suez on December 11th, and is expected here on January 20th.
 The s.s. *THERAPION* (No. 3) left London for this port and Suez on December 11th, and is expected here on January 20th.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.
 Incorporated with the
ORUNG NGOI SUN PO
 (Chinese Daily Press)
 Published Daily under the auspices of the
CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Terms for Advertising (Translation fee) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 141, Fleet Street London, or from the different Agents.
 Documents translated from or into Chinese, Colloquial Chinese.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"HEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
 From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.
 The Steamship "BENRINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th Dec., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Dec. at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.
 Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1920]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"LAOMEDON"
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 15th Dec.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 20th, will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Jan. 3rd, 1921, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1920]

WATERHOUSE LINE.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
 Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:
SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
 via Kobe and Yokohama.
"DELIGHT" ... 27th December
"WEST JESTER" ... 10th Jan., 1921

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
 For rates and further particulars apply to:
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 2507.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE
 Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers
 (via Suez or Panama)
For NEW YORK
"GAELIC PRINCE" ... 20th January (via Panama).
 For Freight and full particulars apply to:
FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LIMITED,
 Telephone 2165, St. George's Building.
 Telegrams "Furnprince" [1853]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE
 Operating the new first-class steamers
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
 VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
 The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL
For SAN FRANCISCO.
S.S. "WEST NERIS" Sailing Wednesday, Noon, December 16th, for San Francisco, via usual ports.
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.
 Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.
 For further information apply to:
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Hotel Mansions, Cable Address "BOLAKO"
 Telephone 181

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Buraga	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Nagano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Boone	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 30th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Gaelic Prince	Brit.	Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	On 20th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Bolton Canine	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Korea Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Delight	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 27th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Crosskeys	Brit.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 1st Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Empress of Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 16th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Montespie	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Tydarus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Devanha	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 19th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Ohli	Freem.	Messageries Maritimes	About 19th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Bellerophon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Demodochus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Glenloch	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 30th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Pyribus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Io Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Haros	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Haros Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Machao	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	City of Florence	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 7th Feb.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Montague	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 1st Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Lima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Rakodote Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Alchiba	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	India Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12nd inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Rangoon Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Dilwara	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 11th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Chakrang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st inst. at 2 p.m.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 7th Feb.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Tanda	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 28th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Yeboshi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	West Hira	Am.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	About 15th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Te-o Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	St. Alban	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 22nd inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Hwah Ping	Chil.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 18th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Panama Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 9th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Nikko Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Sunning	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Gregory Alcar	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 17th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Yokohama	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Wingsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Sinkiang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Paul Lecat	Freem.	Messageries Maritimes	About 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Tijboda	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Sneeden	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Lachow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Hakong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Hakong	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Lokang	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Amakura Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Bochu Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Yuenang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Hankow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th Mar.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Shisen Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Jan.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Tikini	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 24th inst.
NEW YORK & Borneo via PANAMA	Samarang Maru	Brit.	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Mon") Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	For	Departure
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Dec. 16 Jan. 8
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Dec. 16 Jan. 8
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Dec. 31 Jan. 24
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Dec. 31 Jan. 24
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Jan. 13 Jan. 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Jan. 13 Jan. 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Jan. 19 Feb. 9
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Jan. 19 Feb. 9
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Feb. 10 Feb. 28
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Feb. 10 Feb. 28
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Mar. 15 Apr. 5
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Mar. 15 Apr. 5
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Mar. 31 Apr. 18
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Mar. 31 Apr. 18
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Apr. 7 May 1
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Apr. 7 May 1
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Apr. 23 May 11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	Apr. 23 May 11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	May 10 May 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	May 10 May 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	May 26 June 13
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Vancouver	May 26 June 13

Passengers to Europe are requested to apply to the agent for the steamer at least 10 days in advance, and to the agent for the steamer at least 10 days in advance, and to the agent for the steamer at least 10 days in advance.

For Rates and other information please apply to:
HONGKONG OFFICE
 Telephone 1725. Cable Address: GACANPAC.
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE"
 Feb. 25th Jan. 12th Jan. 25th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" March 18th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE
S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE"
 Feb. 7th April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.
O. T. SURBRIDGE, ACTING, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, 104, DES VOEUX STREET.
 Telephone, PRINCE'S BUILDING. Cable Address: SURBRIDGE.
 No. 1934. Tel. PRINCE'S BUILDING. No. 2161.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK)

"CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to
the undersigned.

or to KERS & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 16th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 16th Dec. 9 P.M.
SHANGHAI and THINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 21st Dec. 10 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st Dec. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINKIANG"	On 23rd Dec. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Peking (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson | TUESDAY, Dec. 21st at 12 Noon.
"HAIHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart | MONDAY, Dec. 27th at 12 Noon.
* Calling at Swatow for Passengers Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ROMEO" ... via Suez ... 30th Dec.
"CITY OF AGRA" ... via Panama ... 7th Jan.
"LAURENCE" ... via Suez ... 13th Jan.
* calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
KERS & CO., CANTON.P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
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(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

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NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,100	19th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,702	1st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BREMEN"	11,800	16th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"DILWARA"	8,400	17th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"BANVA" (Cargo)	6,000	18th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,348	22nd Jan.	do
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do
"DUNERA"	8,400	7th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	8,300	14th Feb.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" 7,000 29th Dec. Calcutta via S'pore & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	22nd Dec.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Jan.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
"KANOWNA"	7,100	16th Feb.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	17th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan
"PLASSY"	7,400	23rd Dec.	Shanghai & Japan
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan
"DILWARA"	8,400	29th Dec.	Shanghai only
"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Dec.	Japan direct

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOMPERT & DOWELL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYE MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHIREN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chinese Mail Service and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

"AMUR MARU" ... 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"ROBIN MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIWAN"	27th Dec.	2nd Jan. 1921.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reimburse Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PARKWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 17th.
SHIRAKA MARU	20,000	Dec. 31st.
YUNTO MARU	20,000	Jan. 13th.
SHINYO MARU	20,000	Feb. 7th.
SHIRAKA MARU	20,000	Feb. 24th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENO, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDIN RAILWAY TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 15th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 24th Dec.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUZ	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 18th Dec.
PORT SAID	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 31st Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

"CROSSKEYS" ... About Jan. 1st.
"EDMORE" ... About Jan. 24th.
* Calling at Shanghai and Dairen.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" ... About Jan. 1st.

"FAWLET" ... About Mar. 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued by Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "CITY OF BERKELEY" about 20th Dec.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 20th Dec.

For HAVANA CUBA.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 20th Dec.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone AGENTS 5th Floor

2477 & 2478

HOTEL MANAGER

1774

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" January 13th.

"VICTORIA" February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents,
112, Connaught Road Central.

